JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. DEFECE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTO'S BYS.

AMUREWENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Parteenth st. IL TROVATORE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HAMLET -A GAME

BOWERY THEATRH, BOWGEY-ROBERT MACAIRE-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Delicars

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Belle's STRA-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR-HOUSTACHE MANIA.

AMBRICAN MUSEUM-Atternoon-Golden Farmer-his Mountain Maid. Evening-Golden Farmer Poor WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broads BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 580 Broadway-Buck

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad

New York, Wednesday, May 16, 1855.

Mails for Europe. The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will leave this port to-day, at two o'clock P. M., for Liverpool the European mails will close in this city at twelv THE HERALD (printed in English and Freuch) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence. tions and advertisements for any edition of

the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:—
Lavampool... John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
Lowange.... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
Pages..... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALI will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour o

The News. The event of the day is the arrival of the clipper bark Grapeshot, with Baker, the alleged murderer of Bill Pcole, in the custody of the officers de patched to effect his capture. From the moment the Grapeshot was telegraphed off Saudy Hook till past midnight the greatest excitement prevailed in all quarters, but more particularly at the police of fice, and at the haunts of the sporting fraternity and of the rowdy politicians. The Grapeshot in tercepted the Isabella Jewett as she was making for Palmas, in the Canaries; and the sa gacity of the officials who suggested the ex pedition was confirmed by the appearance of Baker on her deck, in good health, and totally unprepared for such a body of visiters as presented themselves, a med with revolvers, de-

manding his surrender. He submitted quietly, was conveyed on board the Grapeshot, and reached the Tombs about twilight last evening. A full report of the incidents attending the voyage of the bark and the capture of Baker is given on the first page. Since the bloody tragedy at Stanwix Hall, on Sunday morning, February 24, and the subsequent flight of Baker, search has been made for the fugi tive in Baltimore, Buffalo, Canada, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, N. Y., Philadelphia, Kansas Territory and in various parts of New Jersey, and, strange as it may seem, his appearance in each of the places mentioned has been testified to by competent witnesses in nearly every instance, thus showing how little reliance can be placed upon testimony as to personal identity. This is the first case in which the local author ities of this or any other city in this country have sent an armed vessel in search of a fugitive into the ports of a foreign nation. The result of the expedition speaks well for Judge Stuart, as it was he who directed the entire undertaking, and it was through him the departure of Baker in the Isabella

The steamship Baltic is now fully due at this port with one week's later news from Europe. The intelligence will so doubt be intensely interesting.

Jewett was first discovered.

The steamer Prometheus has arrived at New Ocleans with California dates to the 24th ult .- one week later. The news from California is unimportant. There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports during the week previous to the sailing of the steamer. Business was much depressed, and two failures had occurred in San Francisco. The Nor thern Light, with \$300,000 in dust on freight and three hundred and fifty passengers, left San Juan on the night of the 8th inst., and will be due at this port to morrow. A revolution broke out in Nicaragua on the 6th inst, occasioned by the accession to power of Gen. Napore.

The authorities of Brooklyn have commenced a forey upon the liquor dealers. Already a large number has been arrested for selling liquor, and yesterday three dealers were put on trial before Judge Culver, who is a pro-temperance man of the strongest stamp. The defendants refused to plead to the charge. They are defended by the counsel of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and the question as to the validity of law under which a conviction is sought, will no doubt be taken to the highest court for first settlement. The latest legal opinions upon the constitutionanty of the prohibitory law are those given by Judges Beardsley and Conkling. We publish the opinion of the first named in our columns to cay. Judge Conkling's is written at the request of the State Temperance Society. He spetains the constitutionality of the search and seizure clauses of the law, in opposition to Mr. Hill, and agrees with Judge Savage as to the other questions involved.

Colonel Kinney was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, and held to bail in \$4,500, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. A vessel fully equipped and three hundred men are said to be ready to sail for Nicaragua from Philade phia. ready for sea. The re-arrest of Colonel Kinney and reached here yesterday, may, however, lead to still further delays.

The Fire Warshal's investigation before Police Justice Connelly, in the arson case at the St. Louis Hotel, Chambers street, develops a very curious state of affairs. A discharged porter from the hotel, it will be recollected, was arrested on suspicton of cetting fire to the premises. The evidence elicited from the sworn witnesses does not, however, fasten the guilt on the porter, but has thrown a suspicion on Charles A. Haskins, proprietor of the hotel, who was yesterday arrested by officer Sweeny, on a warrant issued by Justice Connelly, and required to find bail in the sum of \$5,000, to await an examination. We have a synopsis of the evidence in type, but the crowded state of our columns prevents its publication this morning.

A sale of the leases of the Staten Island, Barclay street and Heligate ferries took place yesterday, by auction, under the direction of Comptroller Fings. The Staten Island lease was knocked down to Jacob L. Smith for \$5,000 per annum; the Barclay street to the Mesers. Stevens, for \$100 per annum; and a ten years' lease of the Hellgate ferry to Captain

Alex Schultz, for \$1 150 per annum.

The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to from 3,000 a 4,000 bales, and the market closed quite steady. Common and medium grades of Western, State and Canadian flour declined from 121 a 25 cents per barrel, while Southern, being in limited supply, was rather firm. Wheat was nominal. Indian corn declined from 1 to 2 cents per bashel Pork was firm, and rather better for new mess, while of or provising were generally firm, with

m sugars, and the sales reached 1,000 a 1,100 hhds. There was a fair business done in coffee at unchanged rates. Freights were dull, as shippers were waiting later news by the Baltic.

We have received a communication from Judge Edmands relating to the fictitious Californ's spiritual manifestations, but are compelled to defer its publication, owing to the press of matter of mere

intrinsic importance upon our columns.

The steambhip Granada arrived at this port yes terday from Havans, with advices to the 10th inst The only feature of interest in our correspondence is the rumor of a wild sort of scheme, which, it is stated, has been proposed to the Captaio-General by Senor Gomez, the Spanish Consul at Key West. It appears that Gomez owns a large tract of land in Florida, which he has offered to Concha for the purpose of colonization, if he will send an expedition there a la Kinney. It is added that the Captain General has written to Madrid to consult the government on the subject. Such a report can bardly be viewed in a serious light, although the passiveness we have shown under insults and outages of every description might well tempt Concha to commit almost any aggression upon us.

The annual election of directors of the Harlem Raitroad Company took place yesterday, and re sulted in the choice of the ticket presented by the committee on nominations, headed with the name ot Nicholas Dean. Mr. Dean has formally declined to serve as President of the company unless Mr. Henry S. Blatchford was retained in the B ard of Directors; but Mr. B. was defeated.

The Magdalen Society held its twenty-second anniversary at the new building in Eighty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, yesterday, at noon. The institution is progressing, but need aid. More than sixty six unfortunates were relieved during the year, at a cost of \$3,348. The balance on hand now amounts only to about \$5. A larger house and more furniture are wanted.

The Crisis-Know Nothing National Conven-

On the fifth day of June the Know Nothings or new American party, are to hold a grand national council, or convention, at Philadelphia. Every State in the Union, it is supposed, will be there represented by delegates duly appointed for the occasion. From the numerical strength of this wonderful and mysterious party in every section of the Union; from the collapsed condition of the two great parties of a quarter of a century gone by; from the pressure of the renewed anti-slavery agitation, and its dangerous tendencies-in fact, from all the incidents, accidents, circumstances and indications of these revolutionary times, the proceedings of this Philadelphia Know Nothing assemblage will, in all probability, for good or evil, become the most important of any political council held in this country since the adjournment of the convention which framed our fede ral constitution.

The grand question is to be taken up at Philadelphia of a public national platform for this American party-not that mysterious and unsatisfactory platform embodied in the secret "third degree" of the lodges, but a public platform-clear, distinct and specific upon the great constitutional issues of the day, and especially upon the slavery question Delegates of different opinions and sentiments will be there, from that rampant abolitionist, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to the active slavery propagandist of the Atchison school; yet, overruling these clashing extremes and ultras, we have reason to believe there will be a large and harmonious majority in favor of solid live oak constitutional princi ples. Should this convention thus prove itself equal to the crisis and the exigencies of the day, we shall secure from it the organization of a national party so powerful in unity, numbers and principles as to guarantee the overthrow of all seditious sectional cliques of the country, and the speedy restoration of the peace and harmony of the Union, in the complete success of this new and true American alliance.

Where do we now stand? The old whig party, after having been defeated and superseded from point to point by the democratic party, till the whigs had scarcely a distinctive measure or principle to stand upon, was finally broken up in 1852, in the vain attempt at a coalition between Seward and the South. Vain the nomination of the first soldier of the age, vain the adoption at Baltimore, in his behalf, of a string of conservative resolutions. The attempted unholy alliance between Seward and the South was too much, even for the broad shoulders of General Scott. The national whig party collapsed; it was dispersed, and it is disbanded. In the South it is fasing with the Know Nothings, or is still adrift; in the North it is scattered into all sorts of fusions and coalitions-free soilism and abolitionism being its prevailing instincts. The renationalization of the late national whig party. therefore, is a fixed impossibility. The thing cannot be done. And what of the great national democratic

party? Coming into power with Gen. Pierce, as with a whirlwind, upon the Union sentiment of the country, where is it now? It is a myth end a mockery. There is no such thing as a national democratic party. It is defunct. The administration which was to have perpetuated its ascendancy, has brought it to sudden destruction. Disorganized and broken up, where are the fragments of this mighty party? We find the Pierce-Van Buren free soil faction of the North tending to an alliance with the Seward coalition; while here and there in the South, the remnant of the great army of 1852 keeps up but a feeble show of organization upon the basis of the public plunder, while the 'nationals" of the party have been rapidly frittered away. There can be no re-organization of the national democracy, then, short of the total abandonment of this treacherous and ruinous administration; and as there is no prospect of a general movement to this end. while the spoils hold out at Washington, we must look elsewhere for a great national Union party for 1856.

We look to the Know Nothings, therefore, and to this Philadelphia National Council for this great desideratum. Spontaneously, the American people have been looking in the same direction. Shipwrecked upon both the old party hulks of whiggery and spoils democracy, the people have seized such floating planks as promised a chance of safety, and of these an ark that will weather the waves of sectional agitation, and the winds of controversy, may yet be constructed at Philadelphia. It is the only living chance for the immediate establishment of an invincible national party; and the only requisite for this impregnable position is a sound, consistent, and public constitutional platform.

The conservative delegates, in this view, will appreciate the necessity of cutting off all such seditious branches of the Order as that of Massuchusetts, and all such disorganizing and beautful abolitionists as Mr. Senator Wilson. They must draw a line of demarkation between the national American party and the antislavery societies and heretics who would use the party for their unholy purposes. At the late State councils of New Jersey, Penasylvania and New York, this course of action was strongly manifested. Let it be carried out at Philadelphia, not by the application of that "third degree," but in a clear and distinct proclamation of their principles to the world, and with open doors. All narrow miaded, bigoted, persecuting notions of religious caste. and all the flummery and claptrap of hard swearing upon mere trifles, should be sunk in the great and overriding issues of the Union and the constitution.

The national Know Nothing council at Philadelphia have the power of grasping the reias of this next Presidential election; and they have also the option of providing for the dis ruption of their party, and the addition of two, three, or half-a-dozen new factions to heighten the interest, excitements and dangers of a sectional scrub race. Which shall it be?

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE. The Collins steamer Atlantic sails for Liverpool to-day at 12 o'clock. She carries out over two hundred and fifty passengers, comprising some of the wealthiest, most intellectual, and most important persons of the country. Among them are ex-President Fillmore and five members of Congress, namely: Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois; Grow, of Pennsylvania; and Pringle, Fiagler, and Morgan, of New York. We believe that this is Mr. Fillmore's first visit to Europe, and we can say, without disparagement to any other distinguished ex-President, that he will be one of the most presentable and good looking of them that ever visited the other side of the Atlantic from our shores. His position and character are well known in Europe, and his administration-con nected as it was, with the names of such distinguished statesmen as Everett, and Webster, and Clay-always received the highest respect from all the European organs of public opinioncabinets and newspapers alike.

Mr. Fillmore became President of the United States in consequence of the death of General Taylor; but he was much more successful in the management of public affairs, and more fortunate in acquiring a reputation for himself, than his predecessor, ex-President Tyler. He was one of the principal favorites and the chosen of the old whig party after General Scott; and his name is now put forward as a prominent candidate of the new American party, which is organizing with such unprecedented force all over the country; and he may get the nomination for the Presidency from that party, provided the new idea of a new man for that office does not prevail, to the exclusion of statesmen of the older school. We have no doubt that Mr. Fillmore, from his position in his own country, and from the history of his connection with public affairs, will be received with great attention and politeness in all diplomatic circles. and by all public men in Europe with whom he may come in contact. He is an able, discreet, moderate, dignified and courteous man in his private intercourse: and his public opinions are of such a character as to entitle him to great consideration on account of their conservative principles, their moderation, and their general uprightness.

Among the other passengers going out in the same vessel for a visit to Europe, we notice the name of Mr. Francis J. Grund. This gentleman is a resident of Philadelphia, but during the sessions of Congress he is more frequently found at Washington. By profession a political writer and a literary man, he has been for many years well known in the best circles at Washington, political, diplomatic and literary, and has been highly esteemed by some of the most distinguished Senators of the democratic party. We believe, too, that the present adminis tration has paid him the compliment of offering him the position of general diplomatic age Europe, and latterly that of the Consulship of Marseilles; but private circumstances, which it is not necessary to allude to, induced him to decline the kind and complimentary proposition of Mr. Pierce's administration, as interfering with some of his private views and private arrangements in connection with his approaching visit to Europe. He purpose to remain there, we believe, during a period of one or two years, being about to join his family, which is already there, and he will probably travel in various parts of the Continent, visit Constantinople and other scenes of interest, and may communicate to the press of this country what he sees and learns on important public events during his sojourn abroad Mr. Grund is quite an accomplished political and literary writer, well acquainted with all modern languages, and is in his political views highly conservative and sound, either on the American or any other standard.

Most of the other passengers by the Atlantic visit Europe for the first time, for the purpose, no doubt, of being present at the Exhibition in Paris, and of improving their minds and health by a brief and delightful trip across the ocean and through Europe, which in these days of steam and railways costs less labor and trouble than did a trip to Saratoga twenty years ago,

THE LAWYERS ON THE LIQUOR LAW.—We give elsewhere an opinion of ex Judge Beardsley on the new liquor law. He concurs with most of the eminent men who have been consulted on the subject in considering the law unconstitutional or invalid. Mr. F. B. Cutting has also given an opinion in the same sense. Applications were made to Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Curtis Noyes for their opinions, but these gentlemen declined to give any. They will probably be more ready to enlighten the public when the next election has defined the strength of parties.

In the meantime all is tranquil in anticipation of the 4th July. The prohibitionists are feebly attempting to put forward the absurd fallacy that the sale of liquor is an offence at common law, to be punished when the power of granting licences determines, like any other nuisance. The Recorder's decision has demolished this theory so far as the courts go; and the common sense of the public has made short work of it elsewhere. It is quite clear that, were the legal restrictions laid aside, the sale of arsenic and prussic acid would not be a nuisance, or illegal; how much more allowable the traffic in wines and spirituous liquors which no one but fanatice classes with poisons!

There is, we are happy to say, no excess of drupkenness arising from the absence of licenses. The common sense of the public has taken the place of legislative restrictions. All men are agreed that drunkenness must be checked. They differ only as to the plan. In the end they are sure to adopt the right one.

If the House of Hapsburg could look beyond the dangers and attractions of the moment, and trust to the future for a recompense for present risks, there can be little question but its best policy would be boldly to throw off all restraint, to give full effect to the treaty of December, and to declare war against Russi Germany's history and France's run in pa-

rallel lines. United under Charlemagne, to be

finally separated under his successors, France and Germany have pursued ever since courses diametrically opposite. France under the Capets, became a unity. One by one, the mediaval lords were broken down by the power or cunning of the kings; after them the free cities and communes were stripped of their local liberties and independence; until at length under the absolute monarchy of Louis XIV. France became in reality a homogeneous nation, local authority made way for centralized power, and the strength of the people and the resources of the country were turned into one and the same channel. It was not so with Germany. There the contest between the feudal lords and the Emperors was never settled. Emperor after Emperor aspired to victory, but failed in the attempt. Charles the Fifth would have succeeded had not the reformation furnished a new issue which divided Germany, and rendered his schemes of union and fusion hope less. In France Richelieu overcame the peril by crushing out the Huguenots-not from any regard for the Pope, or his creed but because he foresaw that religious differences would lead to disunion, and weaken the monarchy: Charles could not play the Richelieu in Germany. Prussia was the outgrowth of the reformation, and the obstacle which from that day to this has rendered German nationality a mere myth From the days of Luther to the inchoate schemes of Napoleon there never was a period when the conflicting religious elements of Germany in the north and the south could be united under one na-

But there are many reasons for believing that a certain course of conduct on the part of Austria might render that great scheme feasible at the present day. In the first place, ever since the upheavals which followed the French revolution, there has been but one cry in Germany, and that has been German unity! German nationality! All the six-and-thirty little despots who have inherited a patch of land and a few Germans to trample, are as unpopular as can be conceived. From Hanover to Dresden, from Mecklenburg-Schwerin to Baden the people are ready at any moment to take up arms if a fair chance of emancipation from their feudal sovereigns can be found; and when that happens, the cry will be: German unity! The Bund has lost their confidence. They understand it to be a holy Alliance of despots against the people; against Germany, not for it; serving no purpose so much or so actively as the keeping up and fomenting of local divisions and sectional prejudice. They would deal with it as with their own dukes, and electors and counts and princes, if they had a fair chance

of success. Austria stands already on a revolutionary platform. The first acts of Francis Joseph on coming to the throne were to declare open war against the nobility and court the peasantry. Hence in some measure his danger; but in a greater degree his safety and popularity in Germany. Even in Hungary, where little hope exists of subjugating the Magyars, the firm hostility of the Emperor to the aristocracy has, we are assured, done much towards conciliating the people. In the German provinces of the empire, such as Bohemia, the popular tendendencies of the throne have won for young Francis Joseph golden opinions.

Now if he were to espouse the cause of the Western Powers with his half million of soldiers, and declare offensive war against Russia. on a popular platform, it seems inevitable that natural head of the empire. He might have trouble with the Magyars, with the Slavonic tribes, with the Italians; but these sections of the empire might even be abandoned without permanent injury; and it is quite certain that Prussia would be driven to the wall. The Prussian people are rather inclined to side with the Western Powers; it is the court and the army which are Russian; and these would find themselves abandoned by the masses if at any moment Austria declared war on the Czar, and called on Germany to back him. For them the quarrel, in itself, possesses no interest. They care not who owns Constantinople; the only thing indeed, for which they do care is the great German dream of a nationality, one and indivisible. That nationality is certain to be an utopia so long as Prussi and Austria balance each other. But it might be secured if Austria at the head of the finest army in the world, and backed by the money and means of the Western Powers, drove Russia out of the Principalities, closed the Danube against her, occupied the Crimea, and armed the Poles as a breakwater against the Musco vites. That these results would follow from a frank union between Austria and the West there seems very little reason to doubt. Rus. sia has defended herself bravely; her resources are great; but she would indubitably be overmatched in a war against Austria, France and

Great Britain combined. Had the Prince Metternich been still at the head of affairs at Vienna, he would see and grasp the opportunity of regaining the imperial crown which the predecessor of Francis Joseph foolishly let drop. He would act at once-run all risks-lose Transylvania perhaps, or part of Hungary-but would inevitably render Francis Joseph the idol and the arbiter of Germany, and reduce Prussia to the rank of a fifth rate power. The prospect of a German nationality, united and concentrated ; with forty or fortyfive millions of inhabitants, thinned by emigration, hardy, industrious and warlike; with a chief flushed by victories over the Czar, and proud in the alliance and gratitude of the two wealthiest and most enlightened powers of Europe; would certainly fire the imagination and rouse the energies of any man. At Vienna, somehow, it seems to be contemplated with indifference.

Naval Intelligence.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.—The bark Eringe, purchased for this expedition, has been christened the "Release." The propeller is named the Arctic. The latter arrived

here on the 14th from Philadelphia. The expedition will sail from this port on or before the first of June. The United States sloop-of-war Decatur, Commander Sterrett, arrived at Honolulu on the 8th of March, in forty-one days from Valparaiso. Officers and crew all

Hoboken Fire Department.

Mr. John W. Van Boskerck was re-elected Chief Engineer of the Hoboken Fire Department last evening, and J. McKay, Assistant.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPUS. ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus at New Orleans.

\$300,000 En Route for New York. REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA,

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1865. The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port from San Juan. Nicaragua, bringing California dates to the 24th ult. The steamship Northern Light left San Juan for New

York on the night of the 8th inst., with 350 passenger

and \$300,000 in treasure on freight. Another revolution broke out in Nicaragua on the 6th. ccasioned by the accession to power of General Nanose. Two rich copper mines had been discovered at Coots.

There is but little news of interest from California.

The United States Land Commissioners had confirmed the Weber claim to eleven square leagues of land which the city of Stockton had located. Two more heavy failures had occurred in San Francis

co, viz.: Jose Duneal for \$80,000, and George B. Upton Jun., for \$100,000. Sanders, the forger, had escaped in a vessel bound to

Business continued very dull, and prices were much

There had been no arrivals of vessels from Atlanti; ports during the week preceding the departure of the

teamer from San Francisco.

The California papers teem with the usual details of crime, and numerous suicides are reported.

Judge Conkling's Opinion on the Liquor Law ALBANY, May 15, 1865. Judge Conkling, late United States District Judge, is ance with a request from the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, has written an opinion with special reference to the search and seizure clauses of the Prohibitory Liquor bill, as dis-

cussed by Nicholas Hill. Judge Conkling sustains the aw on these points, and as to other questions mooted confirms the opinion of Judge Savage. From Philadelphia

ARBEST OF COL. KINNEY—MORE OF THE NEGRACUAE EXPEDITION—ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS. PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1856.
Col. Kinney was brought before Judge Kane, of the hail in the sum of \$4 500 to answer a charge of violating the neutrality laws, by fitting out a vessel in this dis trict against Nicaragua. The alleged vessel here is ready to sail with ammunition, stores and 300 men. Presbury, of the Girard House, became bail for Col.

Presbury, of the Girard House, became ball for Col.
Kinney.
George M. Dallas appeared as his counsel
The Protestant Episcopal Convention of this diocess
commenced its sessions this evening.
The anniversary of the American Sunday School Union
was observed this evening. Governor Follock presided.
Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, of South
Carolina, and Dr. Johns, of Baltimore. Total receipts
for the year, \$248,600. Balance on hand, \$300.

Great Ten Mile Race at Boston,

Great Ten Mile Race at Boston.

VICTORY FOR THE NEW YORKER.

BOSTON, May 15, 1855.

The great foot race between John Griniell, of New York, and John M. Stetton, took place this afternoon, on the Cambridge Trotting Park. There were 15,600 people present, and there was more excitement than ever before on this course. Distance ten miles. Race for \$100. The day was fine. Grindell appeared at 4 o'clock; Stetson fifteen minutes later. At a quarter past 4 o'clock they started. The time was as follows:—First mile, 5:13; parties abreast. Second mile, 5:37; Grindell one pace in advance; both looking finely. Bets run high for Stetson. Third mile, 5:51; running nearly alike; Grindell a few feet in advance. Fourth mile, 6:42; stetson leads Grindell for a moment at the stand; Grindell recovers, and passes on the first quarter. Fifth mile, 5:3; Grindell gaining over 100 yards; Stetson stopping to divest himself of a shirt. Eighth mile, 5:35; Stetson being thirty-three seconds later. Ninth mile, 6 minutes; Stetson being thirty-three seconds later Intense excitement. Tenth mile, 5:49; Grindell coming in finely; Stetson being thirty-three seconds later Intense excitement. Tenth mile, 5:49; Grindell coming in finely; Stetson before Stetson's arrival.

New Brunswick Charter Election.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 15, 1855.

The entire conservative ticket for charter officers of this city, headed by Hon Abram V. Schunck for Mayor, was yesterday elected by a large majority, after a spirited contest. The following is the ticket elected:—

For Mayor—Abraham V. Scherck. For Recorder—

Martin Nevins. For Aldermen—Stephen Moore, David B Garrigues, John T. Jenkins. Common Council—John W. Kemphon, K. T. B. Spader, George Elfridge. George W. Metler, Daniel H. Perrine, John V. H. Van Cleff. For Marshal—George W. Hulfish. For City Clerk—John I. De Hart.

De Hart.

Mr. Jenkins has been vindicated, by the result of this

on, from an erroneous impress

Stander Suit.

Sr. Lous, May 15, 1855.

The slander suit of Birch against Benton was decided in the Henry County Circuit Court, on Friday, after a trial of four days, by a verdict of \$4,000 for the plaintiff. The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court.

Boston Bank Statement.

The following are the footings of the weekly statement of the Boston banks:—

 Due to other banks
 5,956,757

 Deposits
 14,917,190

 Circulation
 7,454,894

Markets. Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1855.

The stock market was rather firmer this morning, the following being the closing quotations:—Reading Railroad, 44; Morris Canal, 13%; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43%; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86%. The rates of money are without change.

New Orleans, May 14, 1855.

Our cotton market has advanced %c., in consequence of the light stock on hand. The sales reached 4,000 bales, at 16% c. a 10% for mediding. Only flour sells at

bales, at 10 ½c. a 10 ½c. for middling. Ohio flour sells at \$10 a \$10 25. Yellow corn, \$1 a \$1 15. Mess pork is dull, and tending downward, with sales at \$16 50.

Personal Intelligence. His Excellency James Pollock Governor of Penusylva-nis, arrived in Philadelphia on the 14th instant. Miss Mary B. McDowell, daughter of the late Governor James McDowell, was married to the Rev. Jno B. Ross, pastor of Roanoke church, in Charlotte county, Va., on the 8th intant.

From New Orleans and Havana, in the steamship Granada.
From New Orleans—Mrs E C Lameyne, Mrs J E Hadley, P
Fillaster, Iady and three cutifere, F Rongan, J Atlongue, F
Clements, A Lecomte, T E Macarty, A Engle, R Decim, lady
and three children, L Decim, P Deronabours, Mrs B Schuciurit and three infants, Dr Esclappe, S B Ashby, Mrs E M
Learens, Mrs S Koon and Iniant, Mrs R Childs, N E Ly,
man, lady and child, J W Hobson, A S Fischer, A Perrin,
E Smith, Rev B H Williams and indy, Mrs P P Werlein and
four children, Mrs C A Storer, G C Collins, J H Persins, Mrs
Barfield, V Dewey, Miss Raymond, H C Hope, and 78 in the
Steerage.

Barnett, F. Devoy, Steerage, From Havana—W H. Aspinwall, friend and servant, H. Chuncy, C. W. Kenzel, E. Pengrist, E. Simo, P. P. de Rojas, F. Lopes, F. A. de Piedra, Dr. Bingold, lady and sister, J. Wheel-right, E. Rolph, Mrs. Wells, four children and servant, Mr. Haggin and lady, C. H. Rockwell, D. S. Morris, A. M. Hinokley,

Haggis and lady, C H Rockwell, D S Morris, A M Hluckley, and I7 in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steemship Augusta—Mrs West, Mrs Perker, Miss Sarah Pettibone, Miss March, Mrs Guerard, Miss Garah Pettibone, Miss March, Mrs Guerard, Miss Garah Pettibone, Miss March, Mrs Guerard, Miss March, Mrs McCullen, W R Day, I G Shaw, J Carr, S H Attaway, Wm M Baytise, J A Skilton, Miss Scott, Wm M Virgin, Mrs Mumford, Miss Skilton, I. Freeman, A Crawford, Thou'd Srien, Gee Hollingsworth, Miss S E Workman, Miss Hogeboom, D R Wadley, lady and child. O'Yale Jr, and a Boue, Stein, Gee Hollingsworth, Miss F Monteau, Mrs Foote, M E Fitch, E Boue, Raben A Walker, W Stevens, G Golstein, G F Davis, R Howard, W Burr, Mr Fuller, G W Relyea, F C Woodworth, E F Hodges, Capt Chas Inompson, Antonio Lawrence, D Pract, W Lodge and lady, A Davis, I F Newmark, D Fr J F Nibollat, I B Clark and lsdy, and 75 in steerage,

From Kassau, N I, in Bark Stanly—Misses M A Parinston, Sarsh, Julians, Bark Stanly—Misses M A Parinston, Sarsh, Julians, Capt Colburn, officers and crew o ship Fauline, of Bath, lost on Elbov Cap April 25.

From Cienturgos, in brig Mary Capen—Jas Jasper, and B Urqubart.

Marine Affairs. Loss of the Ship Pauline -The ship Pauline, of Rab.

Colburn, from Philadelphia bound to Havana, with cal, went ashere on Elbow Cay Reef on the morning of the 25th April, and was totally lost. The cargo sold fo \$13 The captain, officers and crew came hone to this port in the bark Stanly, which arrived yearday Vassau, N. P. The materials have been partly saved and taken to Nassau by the wrecking sch#. Tris and Spy.

and Spy.

THE SLAVE BRIG HORATIO.—A seaman name Brown has been arrested in Baitimore on a charge of piracy. Captain James Magnire, who makes the charge, states that he recently sailed as master in the big Horavio (before reported picked up, and taken int key west, fitted as a slaver), from New York, for the east of Africa, and while on the voyage the craw putnised, and placing him in irons, proceeded to a slave epot, teok in a cargo of alaves, and conveyed them to Cabs and sold them. Here Captain Maguire made his escape, and subsequently meeting Brown, one of the stattmers, in Baitimore, preferred this charge against hus. The crime, if proved, is punishable with death. The accused has been committed for trial.

THERKNOW NOTHINGS.

Annual Address of the President to the State Conseil of New York.

Brethren—At the annual session of February I reported to you nine hundred and sixty councils in active and his monitous progress. I have now to report an increase of the Conseil of the Advancement of Conderand the consequent good of the country.

The returns of our late local elections must have in pressed you strongly of the influence of our principle over the minds of the educated portion of the community, and the predomicance of a national sympathy throughout the State. The prompt and energetic action of our brothers the past three months has inspired me with a confidence surpussing my most sanguise expectations. I feel assured that the policy of the State Conneil has been fully endorsed by the entire organization, and the result of your former action is peace, union and harmony throughout the brotherhood.

I have to call your attention to the financial department, finding that our present system is entirely inadequate to the constantly increasing expenses. The ormans of Constantly increasing expenses.

I have to call your attention to the financial department, finding that our present system is entirely inadequate to the constantly increasing expenses. The organization of Councils in the State having been nearly completed, there is but trifling revenue derived from he oreinary fees of institution; and the provision of the constitution not being uniformly completed with, the tressury is deficient in means to meet the direct demands of the Council I deem it nacessary to provide for the present requirements of the Treasurer and adopt a more satisfactory method of defraying the expenses of the bidy.

or the present requirements of the Treasurer and adopta more satisfactory method of defraying the expenses of the bedy.

At the last session of the National Council, in lieu of the bedy.

At the last session of the National Council, in lieu of the established sassessment of ten dollars per annum for every member in good standing belonging to each subordinate Council under its jurisdiction on the last day of April, which shall be reported to the National Council, and paid out is to the national treasury, on or before the first day of the annual session, to be held in June, and on the ame day in each succeeding year; and the first fiscal year shall be considered as commencing on the last day of December, 1854, and coding on the 15th day of May, 1855—vids Rule 10, p. 13, National Formulary. You will be under the necessity of providing for the payment of the National Council dues at the armusl session, which takes place in Philadelphia, on the 5th June next. For the purpose of procuring a full report of the membership, I called a meeting of my deputies on the 7th inst. The returns are not completed, but from the most accurate e timate I have been enabled to make our present membership numbers one hundred and seventy-eight thousand.

It will be necessary for you to adopt a plan for nomi-

eight thousand.

It will be necessary for you to adopt a plan for nomi-

It will be necessary for you to adopt a plan for nominations, to be recommended to the subordinate Councils. Or State and local officers.

The old form of conventions may be preferred by these who have been educated in corrupt party schools, but as the purpose of our organization is to Americanize the political policy of the government, I deem it essential to return to the primitive simplicity of our rathers' precepts, and abandoning the specious, untenable and anti-democratic system of primary procedure, which has proved a bane to American interests, appeal directly to the people for their individual expression in regard to the membrations, and then you can rely upon their combination and positive concert of action in elections, not as whige or cemocrate, but as Americans, cetermined to assume the prerogatives of legislation, and execution of the laws, without regard to any former proclivisies, general or sectional.

sume the prerogatives of legislation, and execution of the laws, without regard to any former prohividies; general or sectional.

This subject is recommended to your careful consideration, and I feel assured of your ability and pleasures to adopt such measures as will provesslatary in effect, and afford full satisfacts not the whole fraternity.

At our last session I amounced to the deputies that their terms had expirel, and requested that they should call their delegates together, or a convention of their Councils, to recommend a deputy for the current year. I also stated, that in cases where it was deemed desirable, or would tend to advance the interests of the order, I would allow a deputy to each Assembly district. I have found that the proposition has met with general favor, though most of the counties have adhered to the old system. I deem it advisable to have the constitution so altered in this respect as to make it obligatory upon each county in convention to recommend the deputy for appointment annually. Though I have in no instance a sailed myself of the constitutional power with which my office is invested, I have become satisfied of the necessity of the alteration in order to ensure a more thorough uniformity in the county organizations.

Some provision should be made for the re imbursement of the deputies for expenses incurred while travelling through their districts. The requirements of the subcidinate Councils will then be more promptly attended to and their general order of business more systematic.

I have received various propositions from parties con-

ed to and their general order of business more systematic.

I have received various propositions from parties connected with other organizations assuming to be American, to consolidate with them; but finding their views of nationality too contracted for our purpose, being connect to sectional interests, or preponderating to local or individual preferment, I have invariably withheld from them all encouragement.

They are composed chiefly of persons who, having at some time professed devotion to our principles, sought our ranks, voluntarily assumed our obligations, entered into bonds of faith with us, and then vilely broke their cathes—sacrificed their honor at the shrine of party influence.

Some have been enticed into their circles under the

oaths—sacrificed their honor at the shrine of party influence.

Tome have been enticed into their circles under the fullest conviction that they were the genuine american order; but, discovering the imposition, have indignantly withdrawn from their association, and been received by us. Much as I should be rejoiced to see the name of every true American surolled among our members, I cannot refrain from warning you to profit by the leasons of the past, and guard well the threshold of your council chambers, that you may avoid a repetition of the fraud and treachery which, in our infancy, was intended to destroy us. We are to day comparatively purged of such contamination, and our present strength is sufficient to warrant our remaining so.

In some counties Councils have been formed under the auspices of those organizations, by designing persons, representing themselves as authorized by the head of your body, and many houset men are yet in ignorance of the error. It becomes presidents, officers and members of our Councils to seek out such men and set them right, scrupulously avoiding those whose sympathies are entirely opposed to us, and whose consciences are easily moulded to the personal demands of the occasion.

I find the system of representation to the State Coun-

occasion.

I find the system of representation to the State Coun-ell adopter at the annual session, has met with the ap-proval of the order generally. That councils have been relieved of a auspicion previously existing, that the State Council was disposed to assume an arbitrary conproval of the order generally. That councils have been relieved of a suspicion previously existing, that the State Council was disposed to assume an arbitrary control, and deprive them of a fair and equal participation in the general supervision of the order. The jealousy of our countrymen of their individual prerogatives is easily aroused, and through fraud and misrepresentation may have been induced to question the constitutionality of the nominations you were pleased to make in October last, and the extent of their obligations to sustain them From observation and experience, I am convinced that the safety of our confeceration depends upon the fraternal confidence of its members. Our State Council must not werve from the steady and consistent course that bas hitherto characterized its deliberations. Inno vations upon the conceds dauthority of your body have been sttempted at various times, but have been invariably frustrated by the influence of calm and wholescene deliberation on the part of those whose devotion to the great principles of the order were paramount to individual aggranolizement, or hackneyed party prejudices.

The attempted fusion of the respective factions of the old parties under contract for the acceptable influence of the foreign Roman Catholic vote, should be to candid minds adequate assurance that the strength of our membership has created considerable consternation in their ranas. The proposition of such an unnatural alliance is corroborative evidence of the soundness of our faith and the integrity of our purpose.

It is important to our interests to guard against the abuse of power in State or subordinate organizations; and whatever may be the system of your future action, avoid all recrimination for past isadvertencies, and endeavor to perpetuate the peace that at present exist. The novelty of a new party progressing with such rapid strides and under such favorable auspices, naturally existence and under such favorable auspices, naturally existence and under such favorable auspices, na

the State
It will be necessary to oppose the introduction of external issues in your deliberations. We meet in counsil
for a higher and nobler purpose than the settlement of
domestic-feuds. We are but an integral part of a
mighty-confederation, and should permit nothing to impace its progress.
The platform of the State Council of New York, as I
undestand it, and which I recommend for your adoption at this session, is as follows:—

1. American shall rule Americal
2. The Union of these States
3. No North, no South, no East, no West!
4. The United States of America as they are—one and
inseparable.

ineparable

5. No sectarian interference in our legislation, or the administration of American laws.

5. Hostility to the assumptions of the Pope, through the bishops, priests and prelates of the Roman Catholic church here, in a republic sanctified by Protestant

church here, in a republic sanctified by Protestant blood.

7. Thorough reform in the naturalization laws.

8. Free and iberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's Holy Word, as a universal text book.

Does an American require a broader platform? No brothers. Legislate then for the accomplishment of these objects. And rest assured in after years you will have reason to rejoice in the results of your labors.

The dawn of a political millenium is approaching for the American people, and upon the present generation devolves the responsibility of a brilliant future. Relying upon your wistom and patriotism. I leave with you, under Providence, the prospective glory of the American party in the State of New York.

Fraternally, JAMES W. BARKER.

New York, May 8, 1855. JAMES W. BARKER.

GAMBLING AND PROBIBITION.

Our excellent Mayor, it seems, is determined to cave no means untried in order to bantsh from this city the numerous gambling dens and houses of prostitution, big and little. Strict investigations are being made in every direction concerning these evils, and a great deal of attention has been given to them by his Honor, for of attention has been given to them by his honor, for the purpose of inventing some good and practicable plan to compass this end. We think he has at last bit upon a capital and certain method, which is nothing more nor less than the hunting on the names of the proprietors